COMMUNICATED.

Articles inserted under this head are written by correspondents, We shall be glad to publish communications of merit, but do not hold ourselves regponsible for their sentiments.

Whither are we Drifting?

This is a question which we may well ponder. When we take into consideration the events that are daily transpiring through the actions of those high in authority, and more especially is the question pressed upon our consideration as we er," published in a late edition of one of the Rev. T. W. Lewis, a missionary from said his mind to such a depth of demoralization as to the watchword, "Une Church." believe for a moment that an intelligent freeman could be so blinded by prejudice as to attempt, by argument, to prove that the true way to elevation lies through the degradation of the nature which he professes a lesire to elevate? But reason is often made subservient to passion; and men often, after having had their hardened hearts feelings, relapse back to the Adamantine state, ments when they possessed the feelings of hu- tor, manity, as moments of delusion. But though for a time conscience may be deadened, and the animal passions prevail over the moral nature, to be made a tool of to intercept their brethren. still the right will at last prevail, and ere the grave loses upon the mortal coil, that hardened heart learns to look back upon those thoughts, not as delusions, but considers that moment as a fatal one when he departed from the pathway of truth and justice. "A Planter" either does not understand the question to be solved, or, understanding it, is desirous of changing the laws of nature, and placing men on a level with brutes. The question is not whether we can sustain ourselves as freemen; for that has been already proven by numbers of our race who have been free for ages. But the question is, Are we to be encouraged and enlightened by those who are somewhat responsible for our ignorance, and, through their assistance, perform our part as colaborers, in developing the resources of this great country ? Or are the teachings of "A Planter" to be followed, and indignities heaped upon us such as no free people have ever been known pa- C. Thomas, as secretary. tiently to bear? Are the passions and prejudices of the two races to be aroused, and we forced by meeting upon the importance of unity of action circumstances to look upon those as enemies whom we are desirous of acknowledging as gave a brief and interesting sketch of President friends. We as a people know well that the Lincoln's earlier days of public life, his symbarshness meted out to us in the past was owing pathy for the African race, and his assassination to the peculiar situation in which we were while officiating as President of the United placed. To discuss at this time who was respon- States in behalf of the Union and the liberties sible for our past situation could not benefit us, of all the people. The result of the Connectiand therefore is a matter of no import. But be- cut election was alluded to as an act of base ining somewhat relieved of our disabilities, we gratitude towards her colored soldiers, who so have neither passion nor prejudice to gratify. We faithfully defended her in the late war for the are anxious to let bygones be bygones; and in Union. our humble opinion, one as intelligent as "A Planter," can better assist us in such a Christian object, as he pretends to be anxious for the fu- mon school, and showing the great benefits that ture welfare of the two races, than by thrusting must be derived from such an institution. to our gaze the lash und the whipping-post. We neither ask nor expect any right to be extended to us that are not enjoyed by others. But as we have shared, and are still willing to share, the burdens of government. We claim a like right to the enjoyment of its privileges. R. C. D.

Editor of The Leader.

SIR,-Please insert in your invaluable journal the following communication, prepared, as you may perceive, for the columns of the Charleston Courier, where the article for which this is a reply appeared Saturday last; but that THE LEADER can be obtained at the stores of T. W. paper rejected it. The Charleston Daily News Cardozo, corner of Henrietta and Elizabeth Streets; was also applied to, with the same result. These and at Simons & Denny, Market Street, opposite rejections, however, only furnishes an additional evidence of the indispensible utility of having in our midst a press like yours, where the representative rights of the humblest is not pros-

For the " Charleston Courier." Mr. Editor,-By granting this communication an humble space in your columns you will furthermore, that the black man was recognized men. The reasons assigned for such a convenhave served the cause of justice, oblige a party as part of the government at the time the Conconcerned, and removed from the minds of this stitution was adopted. No one familiar with community whatever unfavorable impression the history of the American revolution can afthey may entertain relative to the colored per- ford to forget that the first blood shed in the sons constituting the congregation under the advantageous pastoral care of the Rev. T. W. Lewis, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Independence, in the Boston massacre, while Church in this city; caused by the publication defending the liberties of the people from Brit- ing will be worth, to the nation, that of five in your issue of the 4th instant of an article ish insult. with the caption of "The Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Colored People," which article purports to be an abstract of the proeeedings of a quarterly conference of said church, premised with some strictures of the Rav. E. J. Meynardie, couched in such terms as to reflect precijudicially against this congregation, and, thereby justify their ejection from the Trinity Church building, when they were the bona-fide solored congregation of that church; having liberally contributed to its erection, met its quota for ministerial support, and aided its every enterprise: last to forsake it on account of the shelling, and gladly returning to repair damaglarge membership by proselytism to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, as was exhibited preseding the quarterly conference.

the confidence reposed in them by the public friends of universal equality have no cause for to all concerned, and retard the progress of generally, impels the membership of this con- despondency as yet. gregation, by way of defence, and not for recrimination, to give their simple account of the matter that the discerning and unprejudiced may have both sides of the question, and not be biased by exparte representation. Their present pastoral relations, which, by the by, is the only bill of offending, was brought about by an unexpected interposition of Divine Providence, and not by any foresight or preconcerted arrangement of theirs.

The great changes resulting from the war having produced a state of derangement in the Methodist E. Churches South in this city, the pastors having abandoned their sharges, an agent of the African M. E. Church sounding the toesin of the disloyality of said church and Ther consequent annihilation, and no colored ordained man amongst them to administer at her

with the restlessness and actual withdrawal of ments. The wisdom and patriotism of the nasome from the church, produced a conviction in tion should be consulted in reference to the polthe minds of the white and remaining colored icy to be adopted, when the President shall see official members, of the necessity of a recon- fit to change. We are confident of a change, bestruction of affairs, and consequently a meeting cause satisfied that the present policy is a failure. was held by them on the 13th March last. On No cause can long prevail unless founded in which occasion, after prayer and mature deliberations, certain resolutions were adopted and faith in the justice of our cause, let us give our published in your columns on 1st June, 1865, unqualified support to the President, and press by which the colored portion of all the M. E. steadily on for the accomplishment of the great Churches South in Charlston, with certain church | purposes of our country—the moral rights, the accommodations, should be turned over to the intellectual privileges, and the physical liberties read such a document as the letter of "A Plant- original M.E. Church, under the pastoral care of of mankind. journals of this city. Who amongst us, in the church, prospective of a general re-union of the widest scope of imagination, could have brought several parts of our beloved Methodism, with

This state of things have existed for the last seven months with very gratifying results; the church re-established and improved, her flourishing Sabbath school made the grateful recipients,-in money, books, and paper,-from both white and colored friends, and the pecuniary embarrasments which would have been sad- respects from other conflictions which the govsomewhat softened by the triumph of their better | dled upon us by a pay clergyman in these times of financial straits, is providentially obviated it is a question in which the good faith of the and learn to look upon and consider those mo- by the gratuitous services of a missionary pas-

> In conclusion, this congregation regrets that the A. M. E. Chnrch should suffer themselves They would, however, with no ill feeling, inform their white and colored friends whose sympathy they crave, that they are not merged into been revoked by the President, nor do we bethe A. M. E. Church, and, although most unjustly ejected from their legitimate place of worship, yet, in the quiet discharge of duty, they may be found every Sabbath for the present in the Normal School, awaiting the farther openings of Divine Providence, and holding to the principles of their agreement in good

> > OLD TRINITY.

Mass Meeting.

To the Editor of the Leader.

A mass meeting of the colored citizens of St. Stephen's District was held on the 14th instant. Mr. J. Jefferson officiated as chairman; Mr. L

Mr. Benj. Byas, of New York, addressed the among the colored people of the South. He

vocating the importance of establishing a com-

neeting adjourned.

THE LEADER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, October 21, 1865.

ACTHORIZED AGENTS: William Dart, Paul Poinsett, investigation of the interests of the parties con-Samuel L. Bennett, of Charleston; Wm. B. Nash, cerned. Columbia; Dean Dudley, Boston, Mass.; Rev. A.

Our Country.

not a white man's country, nor a white man's cotton growers of America, for the purpose of government-that there is nothing in the Constitution to justify any such assertion; and, the cotton culture and the employment of freed-American cause was that of Cripus Attucks, a black man, who fell a martyr to the cause of may be safely affirmed that for two or three

We have now the highest authority for saying | are the gold mines of the nation." that this is our country. Not a white man's, nor a black man's, nor any other man's coun- of the proposition, because he thinks it would try, but a country founded upon the principles aid in the solution of many practical problems of equality. President Andrew Johnson, in a arising from the labor-question, "and check recent speech, which we publish in another the false notions that often prevail, that it is part of the paper, tells the colored regiment of possible and politic to dispense with the freedthe District of Columbia, that "this is your men." country as well as anybody else's country." Noble words !- forcible, because truthful.

are worth reading. He has taken the only result in great good to all concerned; but if practical stand, and we claim that he will not such convention is to assemble and exhaust its go back upon his record. There is no positive ingenuity in developing a scheme for the proground for believing that his re-organization duction of the largest amount of cotton at the ares, with the loss of but a very few of her scheme is to be strictly adhered to. He has least possible expense,—to secure forced conaid that it is an experiment, and if it does not tracts between the laborers and the planters work out a process of sound loyal organization giving to the planters unlimited power to us it will be abandoned for a more practical and compulsory means to secure large and profita the Rev. F. A. Mood the Sabbath afternoon just promising plan. His willingness has been expressed to change his policy, whenever its fail- possible good to the nation or the people, but A becoming sense of self-respect, in view of ure shall be clearly demonstrated, so that the on the contrary, would induce positive injury

persistent hostility to the institution of slavery, and because of his soundness on that part of err in his efforts to restore peace, harmony and union among the sister States. At a great political gathering of the Union men at Springfield, Illinois, the home of the lafe lamented President, a banner was brought in, borne by wounded soldiers, representing a globe, which Mr. Lincoln was prying up with a rail, while North American part of it, tailor fashion, sewing up a huge rent. Mr. Lincoln says to him, A few more stitches, Andy, and the dear old Union will be mended!'

carefully, conscientiously, fearlessly for the closely with a jealous eye to the welfare of altars,—these perplexing circumstances, together right. Let us have no more doubtful experi- labor,

absolute justice to all men. With such implicit

The Island Lands.

That these islands are valuable for the production of cotton, no one will question. But that a question of great interest as to the future rightful possession of these lands is now pending, many are painfully aware. The decision as to whom shall be the just and lawful owners thereof, will carry with it grave responsibilities. It is a controversial point, different in many ernment has been called upon to settle, because nation is involved.

General Sherman's Special Order set apart these lands for the benefit of freedmen that had been left to take care of themselves. The freedmen accepted these lands with the understanding that they were to be kept in possession of them. General Sherman's Order has never lieve it can be. The act was binding as if done by the government itself, and justice requires that it be adhered to. The government might as well attempt to restore all the other property that was used or destroyed by General Sherman, in his successful march, as these lands.

An experiment is being tried here in reference to the employment of free labor, and the ability of the the colored race to take care of themselves. Sufficient time has not been given to demonstrate the feasibility of the former, or establish the fact of the latter, to the minds of all men; and we say let the experiment go on. General Howard has arrived in Charleston for the purpose of investigating the subject, with full powers to issue any necessary orders that may be mutually satisfactory to the freedmen and the former owners. The following directions were given General Howard, by the President, previous to his leaving Washing-

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Oct. 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 145. - Whereas certain tracts of lands situated on the south coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; at the time for the most part vacant, were set apart by Maj-Gen. W. T. Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 15, for the henefit of refugees and freedmen that had congregated by operations of war, or had been left to take care of themselves Mr. Thomas then addressed the meeting, ad- by their former owners; and whereas an expectation was thereby created that they would be able to retain possession of said lands: and whereas a large number of the former owners are earnestly soliciting a restoration of the After adopting a series of resolutions, the same, and promising to absorb the labor and care of the freedmen, it is ordered that Major-General Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, proceed to the several above named States, and endeavor to effect an arrangement mutually satisfactory to the freedmen and land-owners, and make a report, and, in case a mutually satisfactory arrangement can be effected, he is duly empowered and directed to issue such orders as may become necessary after a full and careful

By order of the President of the United

E. D. TOWNSERD, Asst .- Adt .- Gen.

Cotton-Growing Convention.

Mr. A. Penfield has addressed a letter to Maj .-Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's

Last week we attempted to show that this is Bureau, recommending a convention of the considering the many subjects connected with tion are-a concert of action among the cotton growers that would insure them profit, and good wages to the laborer, the introduction of first-class agricultural implements, and the general prosperity of the nation. He says that "It years to come one man's labor in cotton growmen in the gold mines. Indeed, cotton fields

General Howard, in reply, warmly approves

We agree that such a convention for deliberation upon the growth of cotton, if conducted The President said many other things which in the spirit of impartiality and fairness, would We have never doubted his thorough and recognition of the rights of labor and the claim

Capital and labor bave too long been in anthe consequences of the war, he cannot greatly tagonism. Labor has too long suffered at the hands of capital not to be aroused to the impor tance of such a convention. All capital is in debted to labor for its value; it is but the accu mulation of labor. Why, then, should not labor be consulted as to the best method to be adopted for the successful growth of cotton The national cotton growing convention should Andy Johnson was seated cross-legged, on the be composed of laborers as well as capitalists And if it calls for both classes to choose dele gates to attend, we shall have confidence in its honesty and purity of purpose; while on the contrary, if it composed entirely of planters Yes, a few more stitches. Let them be taken and capitalists, we shall watch its proceedings

Colleton District.

THE manner in which this model district is

managed at the present time is a source of great satisfaction to all concerned. The friendly relations existing between both classes, and the general quietness and good order, commands the respect of all other districts throughout the State. And as this is of some importance at the present time, we are pleased to say a few to. words in relation to the present state of affairs. believe because of the peculiar position of the While under command of other officers, it will negro boy that some little aptitude for music be seen that either they did not understand how has been magnified, from charitable or interested motives, into genius, and an ignorant facilito administer justice to all, irrespective of color, or else the people have at last found the right to on the piano-forte into first-class manipulation. man in the right place. Colonel J. C. Beecher, Such belief has no foundation in fact. The boy amendments to the State Constitution and its re-35th C. T., who is in command of this district, assumed command immediately after Gen. Van delicate and tender expression or such a keen Wyke, who was here but a short time, having comprehension of the beauties of the musical relieved Gen. Hartwell, of the 55th Mass. Col- art. ored Troops, and if we are to credit the story going the rounds of the district, Hartwell was in soul, awake to the refined influence of divine favor with the first families, and parted from the colored people with no regrets on their part. sued twelve thousand rations to all classes, and without regard to necessity. This number was reduced to about seven hundred by Genl. Van He learns the difficult pieces which he plays by Wyke, and is to-day still further reduced to hearing them from the hands of another. His four hundred. Thus, as far as assisting vagrancy and idleness is concerned, there is no complaint. Rations are given out only to the really poor and needy, and the contracts are all being carried out faithfully, showing the public that with just and humane men, there need be no difficulty as regards the future of the whites and imitation, he is enabled to reproduce immeand blacks in South Carolina.

Cel. Beecher is doing all that he can to improve the condition of all, and is ready at all to remedy any evils that may exist. And from the manner in which the citizens go to and from headquarters, we are assured that the same feeling is entertained towards the Colonel that he has towards them

ducted, there will be no cause to regret the change that placed General Bennett in charge of the Department, and Colonel Beecher in command of the 2nd Sub-District.

The officers of the regiment are deserving of much praise. Captains Batchelder, Peirce, Gates, and Lieut. Craig, also Captain White, of George Station, and the men under them; have conducted themselves in a manner that reflects ner regiments.

At Summerville they are opening the schools, and striving by all the means in their power to get knowledge and fit themselves for a better life than has been the lot of some Heretofore. The schools are under the charge of Mrs. Beecher and Miss Parker, and are well conducted.

The roads and bridges are being repaired, and the town is coming up to its old standard. It there were better facilities afforded by the railroad, they would be able to get their goods to a ready niärket with dispätch.

The civil courts, and in fact all business, is conducted in such a manner as will tend largely to benefit all concerned.

The Elections.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania is very gratifying. The State Senate will consist of twenty Republicans, and thirteen Democrats; the House of Representatives will have sixtysix Republicans, and thirty-four Democrats,-a clean working majority for the Union.

The result of the Virginia election is not yet fully known. The returns as far as heard from indicate the election of two of the candidates for Representatives in Congress, who can take the required oath. A. H. H. Stewart is also probably elected, although he has admitted that he could not take the oath. The Union ticket for State officers, and for members to the House of Delegates, is probably defeated, although returns are not complete:

In Ohio the vote is light, and the republican majorities are diminished-less of course than on a full vote. A majority of twenty-five thousand, enough to elect General Cox, is but about a third or a quarter of what the State can do. The election in Newark, N.J., shows a republican gain of 2,400 since last October.

occurred in this city on the morning of the 18th instant, which left in ruins several of our largest and finest stores, and severely damaging others. The fire originated in the rear of the store of W.H.Chafee, 41 Hayne Street, a wholesale grocery and liquor store, and rapidly spread until the adjoining buildings were consumed. The "Courier" office was entirely destroyed W. T. Burge & Co., dry-goods dealers, and Hartie, Calhoun, & Co., shoe and saddlery dealers, also had their stock destroyed. The amount of property lost by the fire will not come far

The Negro Prodigy.

THE New York papers are noticing the musical performances of a blind colored boy, who is giving performances in that city upon the piano. We take from the Herald an article upon him. The well-known character of that paper is a has been restored to him: guaranty that it would admit no more in praiseof the negro than it was absolutely compelled

"Blind Tom is a veritable wonder: Many

has positive genius, or never from out the darkness of his mind could spring such powers of Blind, with a mind almost vacant, State. with a personnel so awkward, so disproportioned, so opposed to the idea of the dwelling-place of a harmony, he executes the composition of great minds with an intelligence and a kindred sentiment which many artists of education who at-At the time he was in command there were is- tempt them cannot reach. Memory and imitativeness are the two organs by which he acomplishes the extraordinary results to which we have listened with wonder and admiration. memory is wonderfully retentive, so that after a second hearing he repeats correctly the most complicated passages. He seems to have comprehended at once the system of fingering; and although he sometimes outrages the laws, his By his imitative power he seizes the style of each performer, and by the combination of m mory diately any composition that he hears for the first time, absolutely correct in form, the leading themes preserved, and the passages in detail almost as he heard them. His ear is so acute that time to go in person to any part of his district he can tell the name of every note in dispersed chords or the most confused discords, beginning with the lower note and naming each in succession. His wond rful perception of the individuality of tones suggested to his teacher to adopt a system of the alphabet to the tones, so that Tom er's fingers can move over the keys. It is a If other parts of our State are as well con- matter of astonishment to hear this blind negro boy play a sonnet of Bethoven, also Gottschalk's Last Hope," with all the refined sentiment, the pathes, and abandon, which the composition requires, and to listen as he plays 'Thalberg's Home, Sweet Home," with its so well sustained theme, and its delicate manipulations so finely rendered. He has a large repertoire, to which

cate that his heart and all his mind are in his Blind negro Tom is a study as well as a won- have been taken by Northern men doing business great credit, and stamps them as one of the ban- der, and every time we hear him we gain some additional insight into his character; but where the light of nusic comes from, where all else is so dark, is one of those mysteries of Providence which we seek in vain to unfavel. Last evening Mr. Charles Fradel, an artist well known in this city was present, and was kind enough to perform one of his most beautiful and difficult com- Humphreys; so as to make him eligible to the positions, after which Tom perforned it with entire satisfaction, and amid the greatest enthusi-

he is constantly adding, and he plays all that he

knows with a sentiment and con brio which indi-

He plays nightly at Dodworth Hall, and pubic attention is beginning to be directed toward hint. When it is fully aroused thousands will flock to listen to the most remarkable phenomenon of this or any other age.

A New Issue. - The following colloquy took place in the office of a well-known friend of the freedmen, near Charleston, not long since.

more, 'cos dat man say he going to kill me if I

that will stop killing on both sides. Ifredman. - Wall, Colonel, you see that won't do, as I want to be dar to see him hung. an interesting address was delivered by Rev. E.

Freedman .- I don't tink dat I can; but I'll well-timed remarks. ax de boys on de farm. Perhaps some of dem

him, and all will be satisfied.

Any way, Fll ax dem: The complainant depatted, quite satisfied that

justice would be done.

Personal.

Hon. Gilbert Pillsbury, of the Freedman's Bureau, is expected to arrive here to-day from the North. He will be gladly welcomed by the fully known, but, as far as heard from, the re-DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. - A very destructive fire friends of human freedom. Mrs. Pillsbury also turns give a majority in favor of James L. Orr accompanies him, and nineteen teachers for the Freedmen's Schools.

Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, arrived in this city on Tuesday. He is expected to address the freedmen and others, at Zion's Church, to-morrow afternoon.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, M. C., from Pennsylvania, has our thanks for favors received.

Gen. Gilmore, it is said, will succeed General Slocum in Mississippi,

Rev. R. H. Cain, of the A. M. E. Church, is now in Columbia for the purpose of organizing a church and society.

School connected with the A. M. E. church, stating that he was ready to pay over \$10,000. now worshipping at Trinity Church, Hasel St., The trustees declined to answer officially, but on Sunday forenoon, 22nd inst.

speech at Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 9, made use of the following in answer as to how he would treat the Southern people. Mr. Wilson said: mind, and paid them \$8,000, whereupon A. G. I have never had a feeling of bitterness against Riddle, one of the best lawyers of the city. has those people. I knew their blood was fairly brought a suit against him for \$12,000, the balpoisoned by the sting of slavery. I want none ance still due. of their blood or property, but I do want justice and humanity to prevail. I do want these colored wards of ours to be free and to enjoy their civil rights. I want nothing for the past, but I want security for the future. You want it. We all want it, and if we are wise and prudent, and keep the power in our own hands, we have capacity enough calmly to compare opinions and secure results. It is for you to fice to be confined to the business of standing do now as you have done in the past; as you did in the gloom of 1856, 1860, and 1864; give the wealth and power of the great State of New indorsement of the great principles that underlie it-doing this, you strike strong and hearty and ever memorable blows for the divine cause other fellows out, it is all vanity and vexation of liberty and humanity the wide world over. of spirit."

Items of Special Interest.

Colored people in Alexandria are hereafter be treated like white people, not arrested if oafter ten o'clock at light, nor be deprived e fowling pleecs. A shot gan taken from a negro

Jeff Thompson tells the editor of the Logic. ville Journal that the only people in the South who wish to do any more fighting are those who didn't do any when they had a chance.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Washington have received the letter in full of Governor Sharker. of Mississippi, in which he takes the ground that by the action of the late Convention, in its cognition that slavery has ceased to exist negroes are secured the rights of testifying aild of sueing and being sued in any court of justice in the

Anna E. Dickinson spoke in New Haven on Tuesday night to a crowded audience. Three hundred tried to obtain tiekets; but were unable. She will speak there twice more during the coming winter.

Governor Brownlow in his message complains bitterly of the conduct of the colored soldiers and free negroes in Tennessee: It is hardly to be expected that they will get on peacably with people who hate them and have such violent passions and such savage vindictiveness as Gover. nor Brownlow has.

An association has been formed in Washing-

ton to present a course of winter lectures from substitution is always ingenious and effective. Wendell Phillips, H W. Beecher, Dr. Chapin, and men of positive opinions on questions of negro suffrage and other kindred topics. Gonvernor Andrew of Massachusetts has accepted the presidency of the American Land Co.

> to send the New England element into the Carl Schurz is going to start a radical journal

> and Emigration Agency, the object of which is

The negroes in Richmond are getting up the

can read anything on a c 'rd as fast as his teach- "Negro Tobacco Association," capital \$10,000 for the benefit of manufacturing tobacco. They have \$7,000 of it already subscribed. There are exciting times in the Tennessee

Legislature on the negro franchise question.

Facts are developing the ability, as well as the disposition, of the negro to maintain his manhood. Out of the amount of \$8,000,000 of Government bonds subscribed for in Eastern Virginia, more than three millions have been taken by freelmen; and that the remaining five difficus in this State; and, so far as the records go, net one dollar by a white native Virginian.

The colored people talk of starting newspapers in Mobile and in St. Louis.

The President has pardoned General B. G. governorship of Mississippi, to which he is probably elected.

Gov. Andrew said in his speech in Harwich, that he should not leave Massachusetts. He is "too intense Yankee to bear transplanting."

The President has ordered the withdrawal of colored troops in Kentucky, and the suspension of martial law in that State:

SACRED GONCERT. - The ladles of the Afri-Freedman .- Colonel, I aint going up dar eny can M. E. Church in this city have given two concerts this week, both of which were well attended. The performances were given in Zion's Col .- Well, Henry, if you will go back and Church, under the direction of McCalpin: The let him shoot you; then I will hang him, and pieces were well executed, and gave good satisfaction to the audiences.

At the first concert, held on Tuesday evening, Cel.-Well, can't you get a man to take your J. Adams, after which Rev. Mr. Meacham, of Florida, entertained the audience with some

Near the close of the second concert, on Thursday evening, Rev. Mr. Cain made an ad-Col.-Well, send the man up there; and if he dress. He then introduced successively T. Hurgets killed then I'll hang the man that kills ley, Allen Coffin, and Edwin Coombs, Esq., all from Massachusetts, who made brief speeches Freedman.-All but de man dat gets killed- in praise of the concert, and congratulatory of the auspices under which they were given.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION .- The colored people have called a mass meeting, at Zion's Church, next Thursday evening, as will be seen by advertisement, to make arrangements for calling a State Convention.

THE STATE ELECTION. - The result is not yet for Governor, and W. D. Porter for Lieutenant Governor. The entire ticket of the Working-Men's Party was elected. The election in this city was very quiet, the number of votes cast being less than one-half of the usual number polled before the war. Eclipse.-The eclipse of the sun on Thurs-

day last was beautiful. The moon, in the centre of the sun intercepting the light of that body, produced a fine display. JUSTICE ADVANCING .- Last week the Mayor

of the City of Washington notified the trustees of the Colored Schools, by letter, that he was ready to pay whatever was due them, and at the same time asking if either of them was the Allen Coffin will address the Sabbath author of an article in the New York Tribune, stated privately that they knew nothing of the article until their attention was called to it by Hon. Henry Wilson, of Mass., in his great the Mayor himself. The Mayor then refused to pay over the money promised until the question had been answered. He has since changed his

It is not often that professed politicians own up frankly that they are animated by pelf 13ther than patriotism, in their struggles for power. The naive confession of Mr. Purdy, Grand Sachem of Tammany, is, therefore 12 freshing. He says, and he ought to know: "What the Democrtaic party chiefly needs 5 power. It is a very thankless and cheerless of outside of the farm fence and finding fault will those who are in possession of the house all grounds, fruit and orchards, cattle, stock pora and provisions. You may talk more sense, know more moral law, be more fluent in argument, and have the most solid conviction your own wisdom, personal elevation and abstract right, but if you can't get in and get in

Mr. Gilbert Pillsbury, agent of the Bureau, is assigned as assistant to Captain Wall, and York to the support of the government and the will report to him accordingly. By order of Major-General R. SAXTON. Assistant Commissioner.

O. D. KINSMAN, Ass't. Adj't. Gen.